

A DOUBLE MIX-UP

By Bailey Millard

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A bright uprush of clean, white pigeon wings followed on the instant the bang of the barnyard gate.

"What do I think of women ranch bosses?" was the wrathful flash of Zeke Stubbs, addressed to the dour, graying birds. "I think they ought to keep to the kitchen and not go to snooping 'round tellin' grown-up men how to take the shoes off'n horses. An' she a 19-year-old gal! Did she learn about horses' feet at that Salt Lake seminary? I'd like to know! If her maw and paw only was alive!"

"Oh, don't take on, Zeke," said Uri Wiggins, coming around a corner of the barn. "May Windom got a few extra frills at the seminary, but she ain't spilled, not by a jug-full. An' she knows all about horses."

Uri was the hired man on the Windom ranch and Zeke was his helper.

"An' she ain't no dreadful stuck-up as you think," added Uri. "If she was she wouldn't be a-goin' out with the sheep."

"Goin' out with the sheep? Great snakes! Of all the ram-buttid ideas! An' all alone among them men? Guess you can count me out this time. I don't want no woman boss on the range. The idee! A woman sheep-herder!"

"She ain't a-goin' alone," said Uri. "How then?"

"Wal, you know Sandy Baffin's Gerlie, that married Russ Bricker? She's a-goin' along, too. Russ's got Russ to look out for things for her, an' Gerlie's a-goin' to do the cookin'. An' I'm a-goin' an' so are you—you can't get out of it."

"What does Russ Bricker know about sheep?" asked Zeke contemptuously. "Been a freighter all his life."

"Oh, Russ won't have much to say. Miss Windom's goin' to run the hull shootin' match herself."

"Great guns! They'll get sick 'nough o' women bosses!" snorted Zeke. "When does this here fool expedition start out?"

"Week from nex' Thursday. Snow'll be pooty well off'n the range by that time. We'll hit Sky-Medder about the fifth day off, if we have good luck. Trouble is, the's so danged many outfits that'll be headed that way, an' they may get in ahead. We don't start any sooner for that's the earliest anybody ever goes; but we'll be in luck if some range sneaks don't get in ahead of us."

Precisely this it was that worried Miss May Windom. Russ had told her that it would be a race for the Sky-Meadow country—the best range in the Wasatch mountains—and she was intensely eager to get in first with her hand. She had been out on the range several times before her father died—once as long as a month. This time she wanted to stay the whole season. The seminary, with its stilted diction and its stiff rule of things generally, had liked her. She had gone there because it was, her dead father's wish. Even now that it was all behind her, the seminary seemed to be clinging to her skirts. She wanted to get away to the mountains. She loved the wild life and she loved the sheep. Above all things she was eager to get to the range ahead of Lew Madden, who drove a large herd of his own sheep up that way every spring as soon as the season opened. Lew was objectionable to her in no other way than that he had tried to make himself particularly agreeable to her, with the result that she had sent him about his business. She could hardly have told why she had done this, for Lew was big and strong and looked finer in his saddle than any other man in Juab county. Probably she had refused him because he had taken her for granted. Being taken for granted was very odious to her.

"Sing hey for the range! The spring was in May Windom's blood when she set out mounted on Fidget, her cowboy hat flapping in the wind that blew down from the cool uplands and her gray eyes alive with the thrill of the start. She rode beside the Brickers, while Uri and Zeke drove in the camp wagons for the first few tame miles along the lane from Zephi, the meek sheep trotting passively ahead.

By evening they were well up into the foothills, having forced the sheep forward at a very good pace.

Next morning Uri decided to take the trail over the ridge. While it was steep and rough it cut off about eight miles of the journey to the Sky-Meadow country and when they made camp that night Zeke decided Lew Madden was a good five miles behind.

"Coo-ee! Coo-ee!" yelled Uri as May joined him. "The Madden outfit must be found another outfit. But they'll never get in ahead of us. See them snakes. He pointed to where two curling columns rose on the far side of the ridge. "We'll drive 'em to the top, hot-foot, an' then along up the hog-back to the meadow. They won't get in ahead of us."

The spirit of the range was strong in May. Her blood mounted warmly, and her horse pressed sharply upon the sheep, while her voice rang loud and clear.

But when the rapidly moving mass of white backs surging through the scrub pines near the top, not half a mile away over the hill, she heard faint, muffled "Coo-ee!" that were growing nearer and coming up the ridge.

"Madden's herders, for money!" she heard Uri yell. "But we'll get in ahead. They won't dare come much nearer—they won't risk a mix-up. They've got five thousand in that band, and if they run into our four thousand it would be the derdest mess in nine counties."

The "W's" were bounding up the slope and the advance line was all but topping the ridge.

Suddenly she heard a great rustling among the trees and brush on the west side of the ridge, opposite that on which the first great billow of "W's" was beginning to appear.

From below came whooping yells, the barking of dogs, wild bleats and a low roar as 20,000 little feet beat the ground and 5,000 little round heads were poked out from among the pines. A great wave of "M's" loomed for a moment from over the way, ready to rush in and become one with the billow of "W's" which had charged up the east side of the ridge just in time to meet it.

"Stop 'em! Stop 'em! Head 'em off! Can't you stop 'em!" was May's frantic appeal.

When she looked again the two great flocks of sheep had met and mingled. The "W's" were scampering wildly about among the "M's," and the "M's" were threading through and through the "W's," so that, as it seemed, in one wild moment, the dreaded, tragic, mix-up was as complete as the mix-up of a well-shuffled pack of cards.

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POINTS WELL TAKEN

INiquity of Present Tariff Rates Exposed.

With Taxes of Over 100 Per Cent. on Articles of Necessity, Republican Leaders Still Refuse Necessary Relief.

In his speech against the Beveridge bill on the 5th of February, Senator Culberson established by facts and figures exceedingly important points relating to the present tariff law.

"The first is that the average ad valorem tariff tax is 45 per cent. or more.

"The second fact is that the average tariff which we have now is far greater than the difference between the cost of labor in foreign countries and in this country. So, whatever a man may be, whether he be a protectionist or a revenue reformer, like myself, the fact stares him in the face that we have schedules now which go far beyond the difference between the cost of labor in foreign countries and in the United States.

"The third fact, which is indisputable, is that manufactured articles in the United States in a number of instances are sold in foreign countries under the present tariff at a lower rate than in America.

"The fourth fact, which is already established and in the minds of the American people, is that a protective tariff fosters and encourages the creation of trusts."

In spite of these four facts the Republican leaders refuse even to consider bills for revising the tariff, even to the extent of not considering the bill now before congress to reduce the tariff tax is over 100 per cent.

And there are many such instances, including those in the woolen and glass schedules, all articles of necessity. Think of it, necessities taxed by the tariff over 100 per cent!

How different is the position on the tariff of former Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, who in his speech of acceptance when a candidate for governor said:

"Besides the effect of the tariff tax on raw materials, which affects the manufacturers, primarily, we must not forget or neglect, as the Republicans do, the interests of the consumers, of whom there are about 3,000,000 in Massachusetts. The motto of the Democratic party is, as I understand it, 'the greatest good to the greatest number'."

"Careful estimates show that the average tariff tax per family paid in 1903 was about \$111 for the United States. Of this tax only \$16.52 per family went to the government. Over \$94 went to the trusts and other protected interests. It is probable that this tax for the benefit of trusts averaged \$100 per family for the 650,000 families in Massachusetts, or \$65,000,000 for the commonwealth.

"While it is impossible, as long as we obtain our revenue largely from tariff taxes, to prevent considerable salvage for the protected trusts, yet our aim should be to minimize this loss and to get into our treasury at Washington nearly every dollar collected from the people. There should be no tariff 'graft' for the trusts. This \$100 tariff tax paid by each family should go for more and better food and clothing for our women and children, and not to increase the dividends on the watered stocks of the protected corporations. Our constant aim should be to reduce the cost of living and to increase the comforts and health of the people.

"It may not be possible to remove all of this heavy burden, but it is entirely possible to remove the greater portion of it. I propose to do this by the use of the tariff-reduction bill to free our industries and our people from oppressive taxation."

But then Gov. Douglas has shown himself to be a statesman, and thus able to take a broader view of the plundering tariff than the Republican politicians can attain to.

Labor and the Battleships. Senator Perkins and other advocates of the big stick and the big navy assert that at least 95 per cent. of the cost of a battleship goes to the laboring man. This is what logicians call a material fallacy, and what plain men call a lie. It is a subterfuge designed to make the people believe that they are the beneficiaries of the millions paid to the steel trust and its allies, the Cramps. The big fleet which has been sent to the Pacific is more likely to be used to subdue the people of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego and other Pacific coast cities who object to the importation of cheap Asiatic labor, than against Japan. The greatest dangers to a free people are big navies and big armies. Military despotism, resulting from the overwhelming strength of armies and navies has destroyed republics since the beginnings of civilized government. The teachings of Christ and those of Mencius and Jefferson on this subject are instructive. Brute force is barbarism.

"The Yellow Dog Fund." The death of "Andy" Hamilton, of life insurance fame, at Albany, N. Y., revives the exposure about the expenditure of "the yellow dog fund." It will be remembered that Hamilton created a sensation by charging that he had paid Cornelius N. Bliss, the treasurer of the Republican National committee, \$75,000, and exhibited the voucher signed by Bliss, although Bliss had denied receiving that or any other amount. The Republicans have to rely upon the tariff-protected trusts and other corporations for their "yellow dog fund" this year, as the life insurance cow is dried up as far as political contributions are concerned.

The clergymen of New York have sent to congress a petition remonstrating against the further increase of the navy. It is pretty hard to reconcile Christianity with the big stick. Hypocrisy is the only way out of the dilemma.

But there is many a slipperiness between tariff revision in ever so many state platforms and tariff revision that revises.

PROPOSED COMMISSION A SHAM.

"Non-Partisan" Body to Revise Tariff Is Out of the Question.

The specific tariff measure which the National Association of Manufacturers favor is the Beveridge-Steenerson bill, which provides for a non-partisan tariff commission to gather information, make suggestions, and guide congress in revising the Dingley schedule. This wonderful commission is to be appointed by the president, a Republican, with a view to carrying out his own Republican policies. The people who are urging it say that they are Republicans and protectionists, but assume that the poor, deuced, abused, insulted, racked and ruined multitude will regard them as non-partisan and entirely disinterested, in spite of their confessions to the contrary. We assume that their proposition is both unconstitutional and inexpedient. It is unconstitutional because "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," while the bill in question originated in the senate, and because it would have the effect of putting the initiation of tariff bills in the hands of a commission "appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate," and thereby deprive the house of its prerogative in this vital matter.

This scheme is an attempt to take away from the representatives of the people the power of taxation secured to them by the constitution of the United States.

It is not only an unconstitutional measure, but a deceptive, hypocritical measure. Its authors and backers know that any commission appointed by a Republican president and confirmed by a Republican senate would be a Republican and partisan commission. They know that the question of high tariff and low tariff—the question of protection and monopoly—is a party question. They know that the Democratic doctrine is to take away monopolies, to remove the legal obstacles to wholesome competition now existing, and to get down as soon as possible to a system in which every tub shall stand on its own bottom, in manufacturing and commerce. They know that the Republican doctrine is the antithesis of this. They know that it is impossible to find any honest man who can be non-partisan on this question.

Even if the bill should pass the courts will refuse to give it the effect designed by its advocates.

Fooling the People. The Republican leaders have the tariff revision all fixed up to their satisfaction, with the evident intention of fooling the people again. No such dangerous method as a tariff commission is to be attempted, but the whole matter is to be within the keeping of the stand-patters of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives and the finance committee of the senate. According to the New York Tribune, which is undoubtedly in the confidence of the Republican leaders, the tariff program is to be carried out by congress giving those committees authority to "hold sessions in the recess and conduct such examination into the tariff schedules as may be deemed wise in view of the approaching revision." This is the way the Washington correspondent of the Tribune under-stands the plans have been set up. President Roosevelt is to "contribute his share" of this Republican conspiracy for revising the tariff higher by detaching a committee of appraisers, collectors and "other treasury experts" to supply statistics and "suggestions."

That will be what the Republicans call revising the tariff by the friends of protection, and we have the assurance of Secretary Root and the other Republican leaders that the intention is to add to the present schedules maximum rates to be imposed on the products of those countries with whom no reciprocity treaties exist. What is the use of promises of tariff reduction if the revision is to be in the hands of those who would revise the tariff higher?

Republican Indicts His Party. When you come to analyze it and think about it, Gov. Black's indictment of his party is as severe as it is true. Gov. Black nominated Roosevelt for vice-president at Philadelphia in 1900. He has been one of the national leaders of the Republican party for many years. Therefore, when he expresses an opinion of his own party that opinion may justly be regarded as a just and fair statement. Now, Gov. Black recently said: "We have seen the independence of the courts, the fixed and salutary boundaries of co-ordinate functions, the guarantee of fair play, the scrupulous regard for the limitations of official power, all staggering under blows inflicted in the party name." And since all the blows under which these things are staggering have been rendered effective only because the Republican party has by its unqualified approval, surely the party is as rotten and reckless as its leader.

Extraordinary Dividends. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, controlled by the Union Pacific, has declared an extra dividend of \$75 a share on its preferred stock. The officials of the Union Pacific state that the dividend was "merely a matter of bookkeeping." The dividend last year was 50 per cent. Without knowing the details of these extraordinary dividends, it is perhaps unfair to criticize, but on general principles a railroad that can pay such dividends should certainly reduce rates, or be forced to do so. One cannot help but look with suspicion on the financial operation of the railroads controlled by Mr. Harriman, whose motto seems to be to "charge all the traffic will bear."

The latest conference at the White House is expected to harmonize all Republican differences by an administrative measure for the repeal of the anti-trust features of the Sherman anti-trust act. The title and the "be it enacted" clause of the Sherman law will be studiously preserved intact as a concession to the rights and opinions of Republican anti-monopolists.

RECOMMENDS SPECIAL LAWS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN BRIEF MESSAGE TO CONGRESS URGES NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Favors Revision of Tariff

Passage of Hepburn Bill, Amending Sherman Anti-trust Law, Providing for Registry of Trust Agreements Urged at This Session.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt Wednesday sent to both houses of Congress his special message, announcing several days ago, calling attention to legislation which he deems it important should be passed at this session.

A special plea is made for the enactment of a child labor law for the District of Columbia; the immediate enactment of the employers' liability law; a law providing for the payment of compensation for injury or death received by employees of the Government; amendment of the law governing the issue of injunctions in labor disputes; amendment of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws so as to permit the formation of combinations not in conflict with public policy; early financial legislation along the line proposed by the measure now before Congress, and the establishment of postal banks.

Text of President's Message. To the Senate and House of Representatives: I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the Congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two Houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session, and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such restraining order has been issued, should be heard by the Court during the same session. It is not too much to expect that the House will act on the bill to amend the law governing the issue of injunctions in labor disputes, and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such restraining order has been issued, should be heard by the Court during the same session. It is not too much to expect that the House will act on the bill to amend the law governing the issue of injunctions in labor disputes, and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such restraining order has been issued, should be heard by the Court during the same session.

Means to Avoid Strikes. It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employee which are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor, and we should extend so far as possible to the process of conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, are to be promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workmen have a peculiar reason for existing. They are a natural result of the individual weakness of the individual worker, and they are a natural result of the individual weakness of the individual worker, and they are a natural result of the individual weakness of the individual worker.

Remove Wood Pulp Duty. I am of the opinion, however, that one change in the tariff code which should be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come of the country that does not put an export duty upon them.

Fleet Will Divide at Australia. Washington, D. C. — When the American battleship fleet reaches Australia, according to information given out at the navy department yesterday, a squadron will remain at Sydney and a second squadron composed probably of the faster ships, will proceed to Melbourne. After the call at Melbourne is completed, the ships going there will join those at Sydney and the onward voyage continued. By this arrangement a considerable saving in time will be made.

Banker Fights Duel with Robbers. Danville, Ill. — Robbers Tuesday night broke into the State bank at Chrisman, Ill., and, fearing to dynamite the bank safe because of the presence upstairs of J. W. Daily, who lives over the bank, attempted to murder him in his room. He fought a duel with the robbers and wounded one after about twenty shots had been fired. The men escaped and Daily is at the head of a posse which is pursuing them. Another posse is following the first and the town is greatly excited.

Well-Known Educator Dead. New York, N. Y. — Dr. Truman Jay Backus, president of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn and a well-known educator, died early Wednesday morning.

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The Evolution of Household Remedies.

The modern patent medicine business is the natural outgrowth of the old-time household remedies.

In the early history of this country, EVERY FAMILY HAD ITS HOME-MADE MEDICINES. Herb teas, bitters, laxatives and tonics, were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife, sometimes assisted by the apothecary or the family doctor. Such remedies as pica, which was aloe and quassa, dissolved in apple brandy. Sometimes a hop tonic, made of whiskey, hops and bitter bark. A score or more of popular, home-made remedies were thus compounded, the formulae for which were passed along from house to house, sometimes written, sometimes verbally communicated.

The patent medicine business is a natural outgrowth from this wholesome, old-time custom. In the beginning, some enterprising doctor, impressed by the usefulness of one of these home-made remedies, would take it up, improve it in many ways, manufacture it on a large scale, advertise it mainly through almanacs for the home, and thus it would become used over a large area. LATERLY THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY BUSINESS TOOK A MORE EXACT AND SCIENTIFIC FORM.

Peruna was originally one of these old-time remedies. It was used by the Menomonees of Pennsylvania, before it was offered to the public for sale. Dr. Hartman, THE ORIGINAL COMPOUNDER OF PERUNA, is of Menomonee origin. First, he prescribed it for his neighbors and his patients. The sale of it increased, and at last he established a manufactory and furnished it to the general drug trade.

Peruna is useful in a great many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and catarrhal diseases generally. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES HAVE LEARNED THE USE OF PERUNA and its value in the treatment of these ailments. They have learned to trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna.